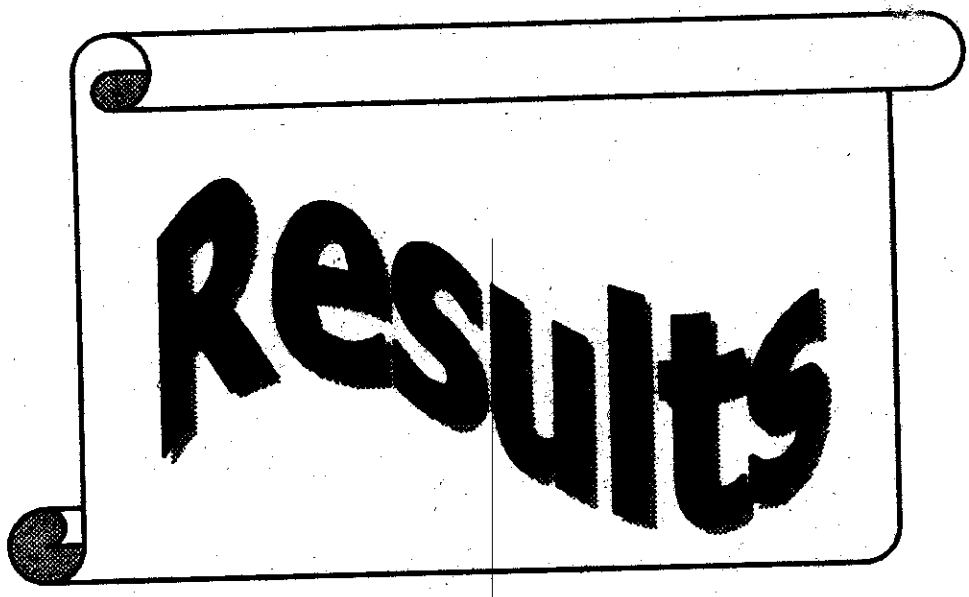

Results

RESULTS

The present work included 80 patients among these attending the out patient clinic of Disouk General Hospital during the period from August 1996 to Dec. 1997.

They were subdivided into 2 groups: Control group and study group.

The results of the present work are shown in tables (1-8) and figures (2-7).

Table (1) Shows clinico – epidemiological Data of Control and study groups. Both groups are comparable as regards age, mean and gestational age mean. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure were significantly elevated in study cases compared to control cases ($P < 0.05$).

Table (2) Shows mean ($\pm$SD) serum insulin level in control and study groups. Mean serum insulin is significantly higher in study group compared to control group ($P < 0.05$).

Table (3) Shows mean ($\pm$SD) serum insulin level in control and study cases at different age groups. No statistically significant difference is reported neither between different age groups of study cases nor control cases. Also, no statistically significant difference is reported at different age groups between control and study cases.

Table (4) Shows mean (±SD) serum insulin level in control and study cases at different gestational age groups. No Statistically significant difference is reported neither between different gestational age groups of study cases nor control cases. Also, no statistically significant difference is reported at different gestational age groups between control and study cases.

Table (1):

Clinico epediomiological data of study and control cases.

Date	Control N = 40	Study n = 40	t	p
Age (years)	22.25 ± 4.840	23.65 ± 3.77	1.44	> 0.05
Gestational age (weeks)	35.0250 ± 4.391	34.40 ± 4.247	- 0.61	> 0.05
Systolic B.P. (mm Hg)	113.25 ± 9.16	155.75 ± 29.69	8.65	< 0.05 *
Diastolic B.P. (mm Hg)	72.5 ± 7.76	105 ± 11.76	14.58	< 0.05 *

* P < 0.05 Significant

P > 0.05 Not Significant

Table (2):

Serum insulin level (mean ± SD) in study and control cases.

	Control n = 40	Study n = 39	t	p
Serum insulin level (mg %)	22.863 ± 62.27	28.90 ± 71.12	2.825	< 0.05*

* P < 0.05 (Significant Change)

Table (3):

Serum insulin level (mean ± SD) at different age groups in control and study cases.

Insulin (mg%) / Age Groups	Control n = 40	Study n = 39	t	p
Group I ≤ 20 yrs	10.94 ± 16.79 n = 17	21.45 ± 45.02 n = 16	0.078	> 0.05
Group II 21-25 yrs	16.41 ± 21.24 n = 17	23.22 ± 45.45 n = 14	0.231	> 0.05
Group III > 25 yrs	10.18 ± 9.24 n = 6	55.38 ± 133.67 n = 9	0.939	
F	1.2741	0.6844		
P	> 0.05	> 0.05		

Table (4):

Serum insulin level (mean ± SD) at different gestational age groups in control and study cases.

Insulin (mg%) / Gest age groups	**Control n = 40**	**Study n = 39**	t	p
Group I ≤ 30 weeks	8.73 ± 9.08 n = 16	6.428 ± 12.65 n = 15	0.531	> 0.05
Group II 31-35 weeks	6.21 ± 6.80 n = 7	56.341 ± 107.22 n = 12	1.864	> 0.05
Group III ≥ 35 weeks	20.61 ± 24.82 n = 17	24.694 ± 14.84 n = 12	0.801	> 0.05
F	1.2370	2.1587		
P	> 0.05	> 0.05		

Table (5) Shows urinary TXB_2 level (mean $\pm$ SD) in control and study cases (ng/m. mol. creatinine). Mean Urinary TXB_2 level is significantly elevated in study cases compared to control cases ($P < 0.05$).

Table (6) Shows urinary TXB_2 level (mean $\pm$ SD) in control and study cases at different age groups. No statistically significant difference is reported in study or control cases. Also, no statistically significant difference is reported at different age groups between control and study cases.

Table (7) Shows urinary TXB_2 level (mean $\pm$ SD) in control and study cases at different gestational age groups. No statistical significant difference is reported between control and study cases in group I and group II but there is significant difference at group III.

Table (8) Shows Correlation coefficient between serum insulin and urinary TXB_2 with severity of diastolic and systolic blood pressure in studied cases. There is No statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$).

Table (5):

Urinary TXB_2 level in control & study cases (ng/m. mol. Creatinine)

	Control n = 40	Study n = 40	t	p
TXB_2 level	7.42 ± 2.92	8.95 ± 3.36	2.19	< 0.05*

* P < 0.05 Significant change

Table (6):

Urinary TXB_2 level at different age groups in study and control cases

TXB_2 level / Age Groups	Control n = 40	Study n = 40	t	p
Group I ≤ 20 yrs	6.75 ± 2.81 n = 17	9.64 ± 4.14 n = 16	1.69	> 0.05
Group II 21-25 yrs	7.51 ± 3.22 n = 17	7.76 ± 2.58 n = 14	0.25	> 0.05
Group III > 25 yrs	7.73 ± 2.55 n = 6	8.98 ± 3.53 n = 10	0.99	> 0.05
F	0.28	1.07		
P	> 0.05	> 0.05		

Table (7):

Urinary TXB_2 level at different gestational age groups study and control cases.

TXB_2 level / Gest. Age Groups	Control n = 40	Study n = 40	t	p
Group I ≤ 30 weeks	8.33 ± 2.29 n = 16	7.73 ± 3.47 n = 15	0.43	> 0.05
Group II 31-35 weeks	7.28 ± 3.28 n = 7	8.44 ± 3.77 n = 12	0.74	> 0.05
Group III > 35	7.10 ± 3.05 n = 17	9.16 ± 3.13 n = 13	2.15	<0.05*
F	0.57	0.54		
P	0.573	0.587		

* P < 0.05 Significant change

Table (8):

Correlation Coefficient

Variable	Insulin	TXB_2
Systolic B.P.	R = - .123 p = .449	r = .0787 p = .629
Diastolic B.P.	R = - .123 p = .448	r = 2987 p = .060

Figure (4) Shows Regression curve between mean Thromboxane and mean levels insulin in studied cases. The curve shows a positive (+ve) correlation between TXB_2 and insulin.

Figure (5) Shows Regression curve between mean insulin and gestational mean age in studied cases. The curve shows a +ve correlation between insulin and gestational age.

Figure (6) Shows Regression curve between mean Diastolic Blood pressure and mean TXB_2. The curve shows +ve correlation between Diastolic B.P and TXB_2

Figure (7) Shows Regression curve between mean diastolic blood pressure and mean insulin. The curve shows +ve correlation between diastolic B.P and insulin.

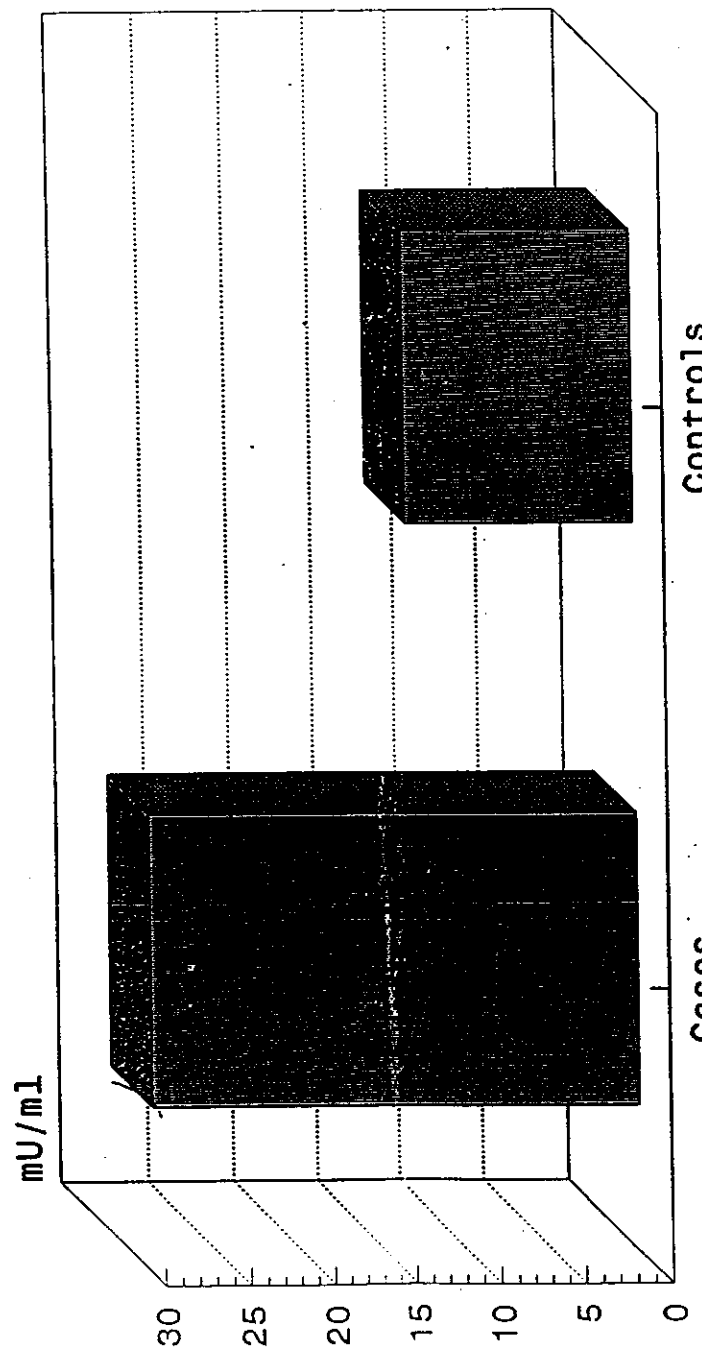


Fig (2) Mean Insulin level in the studied cases and their controls.

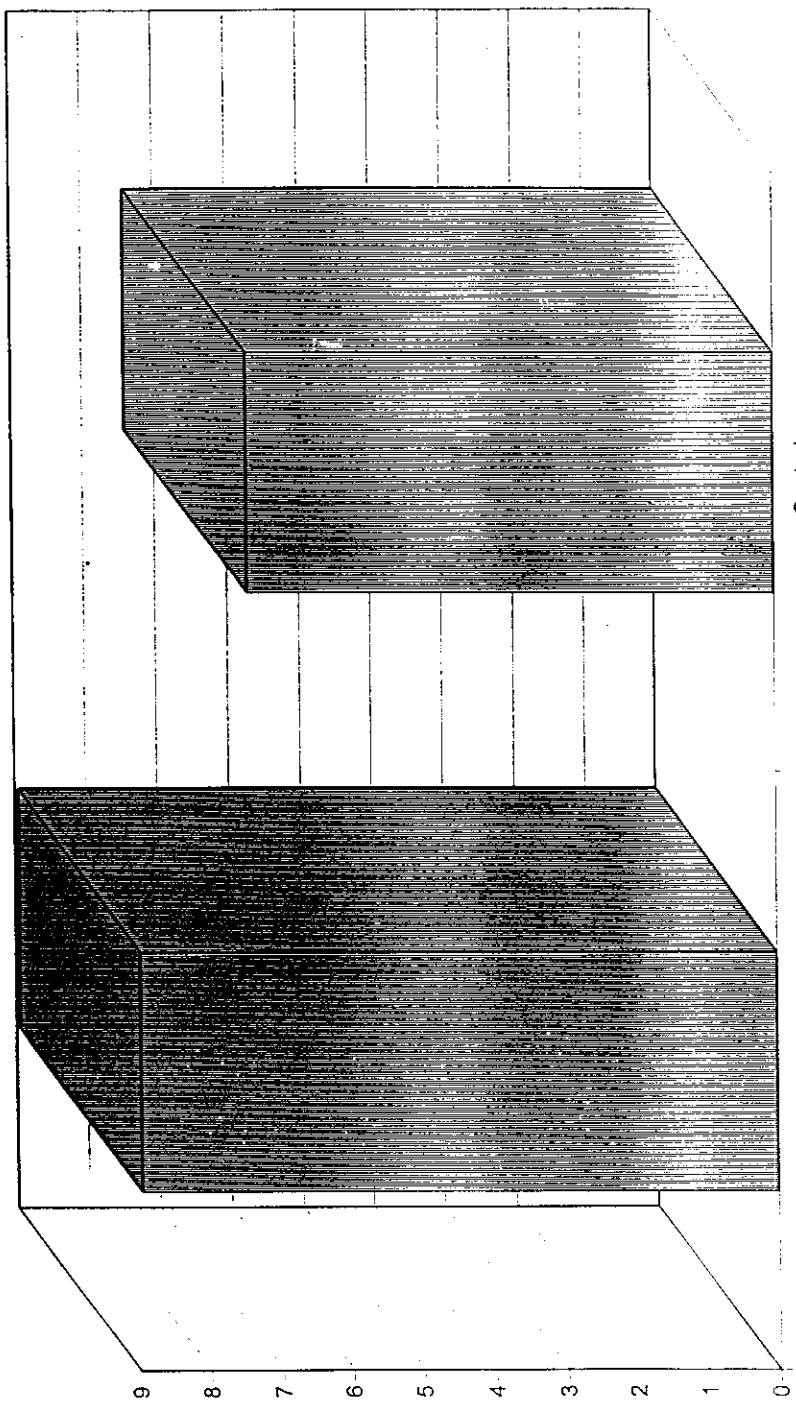
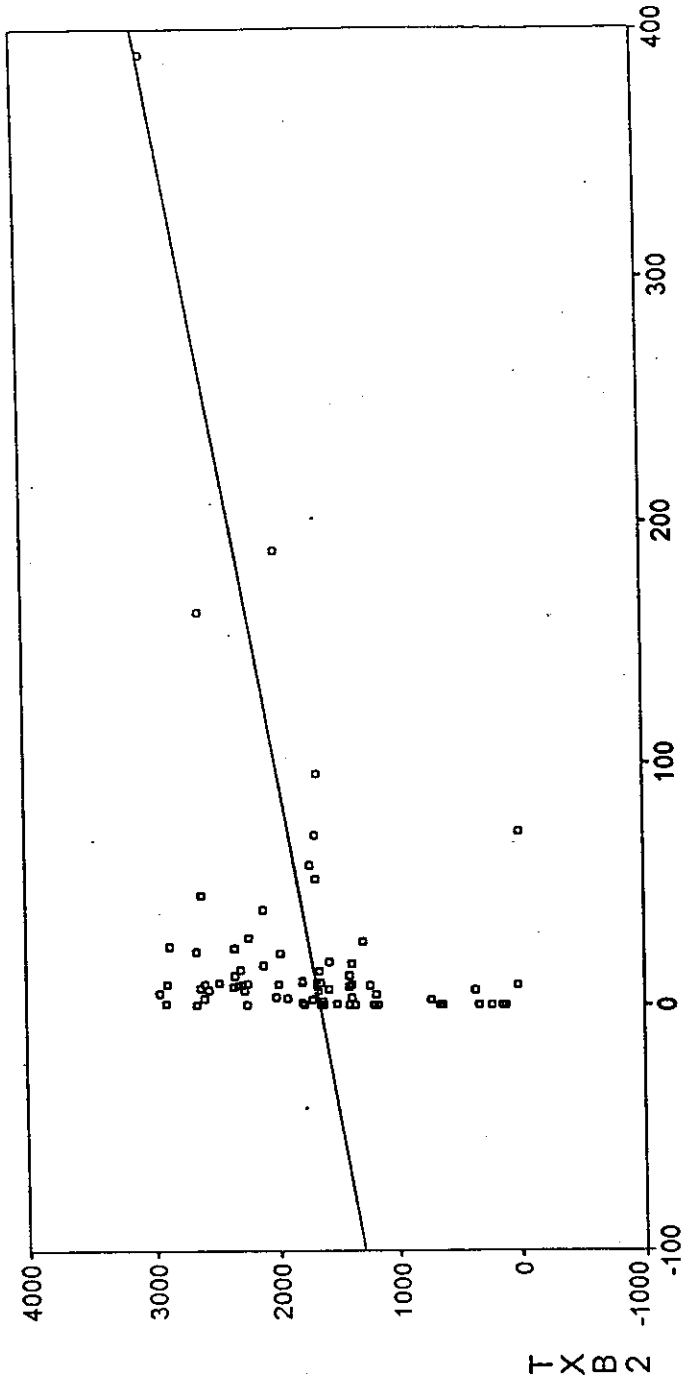
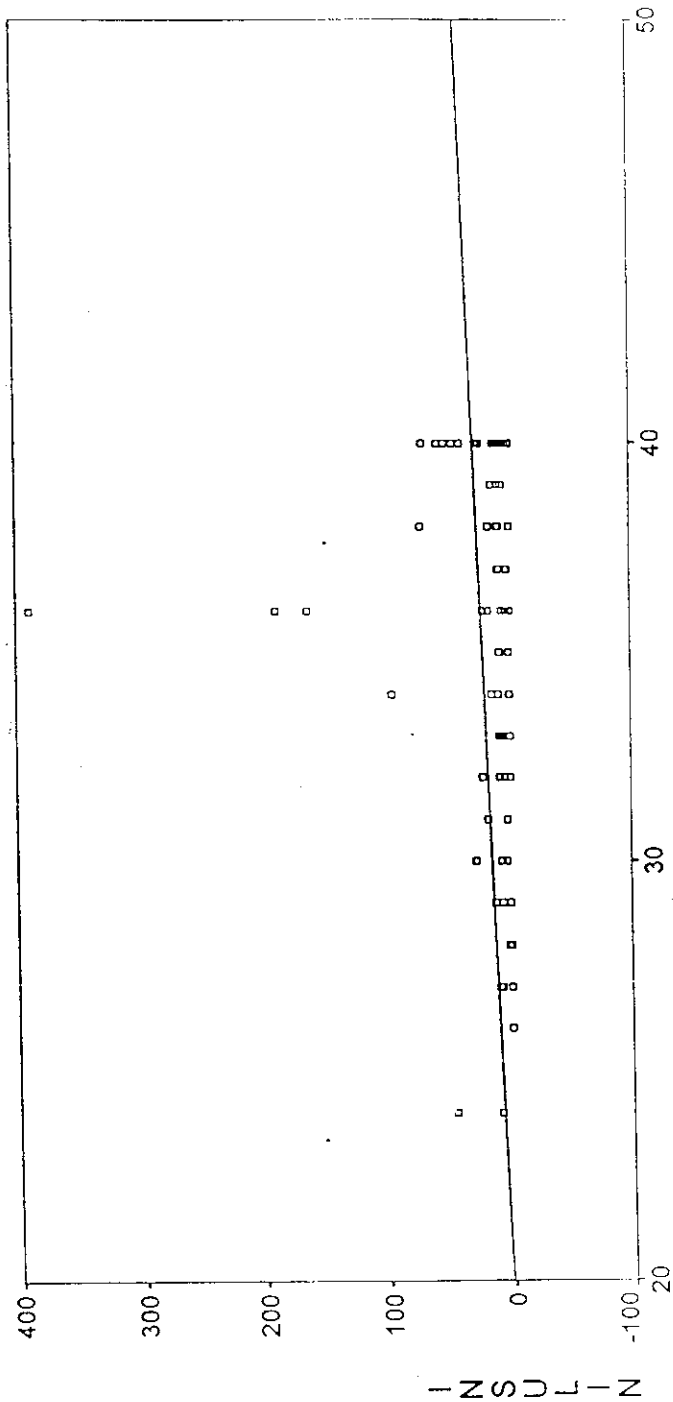


Fig.(3):Mean thromboxane level in the studied cases and their controls.



Fig(4) Regression of thromboxane over insulin in studied cases.



Fig(5) Regression of insulin over gestational age in syudied cases.

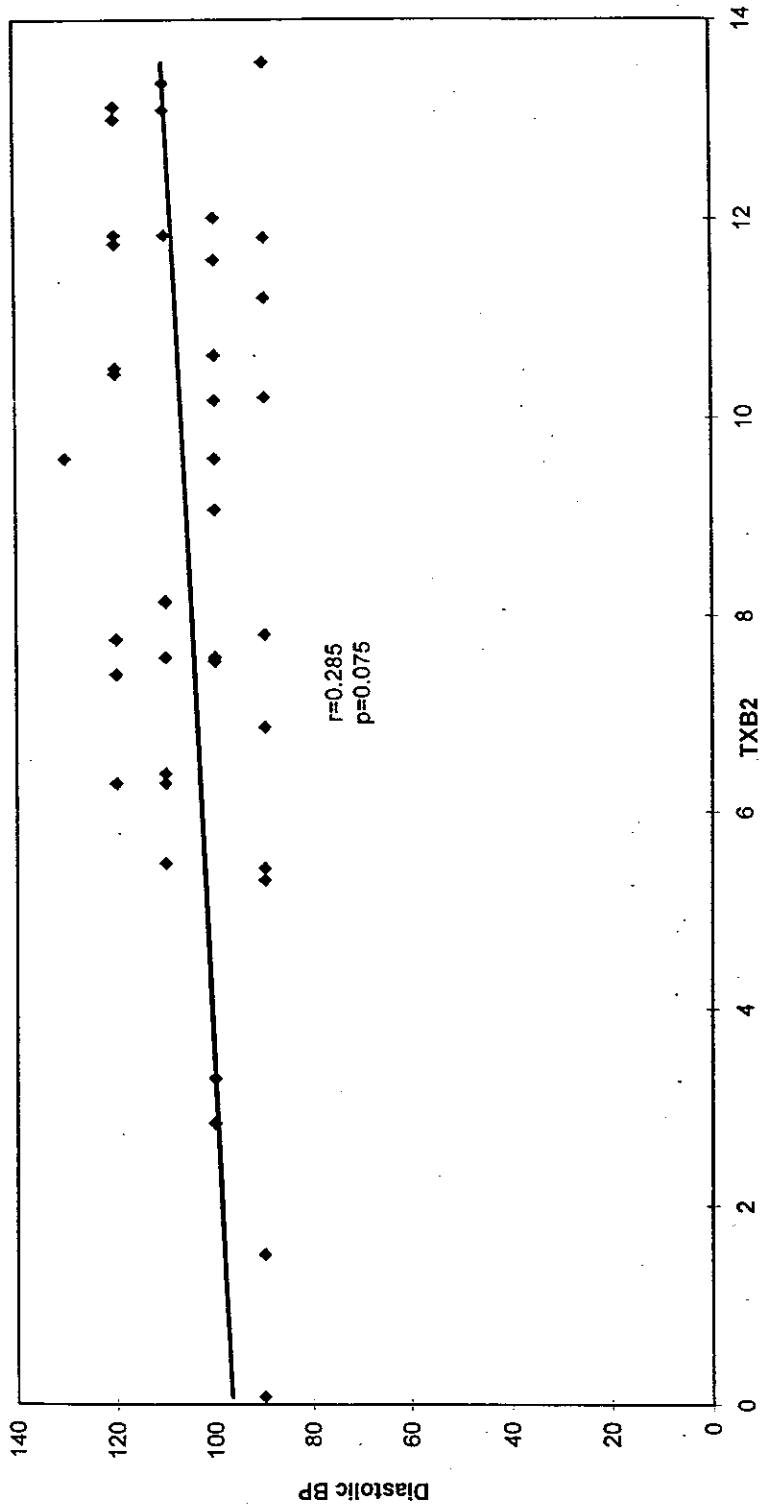
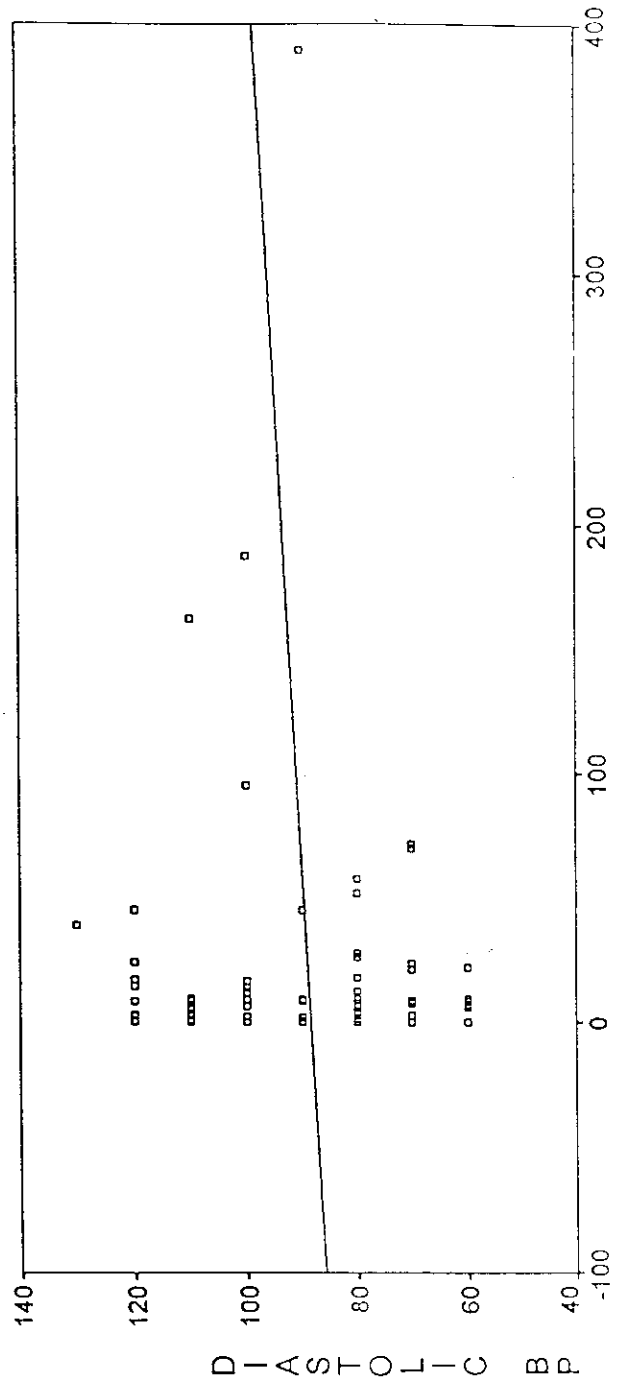


Fig.(6):Regression of diastolic blood pressure over thromboxane in studied cases.



Fig(**7**)Regression of diastolic blood pressure over insulin in studied cases.